Hon. John P. Hale .- The Board of Assistante, last night, concurred with the Aldermen in ten dering the use of the Governor's Room to Hon. John P. HALE for the reception of his friends; and all this notwithstanding the threatening advice thrust upon the Board by certain of our cotemporaries.

DEBATES IN THE COMMON COUNCIL.-In the Board of Assistanta-last, night, the Committee on Arts and Sciences reported in favor of publishing the debates in the Common Council in The Tribune, The Sun and The Herald, the papers having the largest circulation. The report was laid on the table to be printed. As the value of reports for reference depends upon their literalness, we presume the public are to be treated to verbatim copies of the speeches in the Hall. Such reports would furnish not only information but amusement, and establish beyond dispute that the American people have a proper appreciation for native talent.

The Directors of the Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, having invited his Excellency, Gov. Hunt, to assist at the ceremony first column of the building being con structed on Reservoir-square, the Governor has consented to be present "if practicable;" and says, "You may expect me unless official duty should compel me to remain at the capitol."

Wary !- The Assistants, last night, directed inquiry to be made why the Police Department have re-fused to comply with the resolutions of the Common Council directing that stolen and lost property in the possession of the Police Officers and Courts should be

ANOTHER RAILROAD .- MESSTS. FLYNN, MUR-PHY, VAN SCHAICK and others, stage owners, ask for the privilege of building a railroad in Thirday. Raferred to Street Committee.

Gas.-The Assistant Aldermen recommend advertising for proposals to supply the City with Gas, in view of the expiration of the contract with the New York Company.

LARUT. PORTER.-Both Boards of the Common Council have voted to allow the use of the Governor's Room for the presentation of a sword to Lieut.

CITY OFFICERS .- The following are the For Mayor—Henry M. Western.

For Sheriff—Ephraim L. Snow.

For County Clerk—No Nomination.

For County Clerk—No Nomination.

For County Clerk—No Nomination.

For County Clerk—Joseph R. Taylor.

For Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies—Ira Buckway. Jr.

For Street Commissioner-LAMBERT S. BECK.

FOR NITER COMMISSIONET—LANGERY S. DECK.

FOR COPPORATION COUNCIL NICHOLAS P. TRIST.

FOR COPONET—JOHN D. RUSS, CHARLES PLACE, HIEBONERUS N. WILHELM, CHARLES W. CHURCHILL.

FOR Superior Court—CHARLES P. KIRKLAND.

FOR Marine Court—John L. Mason.

FOR Marine Court—James Lynch, Richard Reed,

WILLIAM ALLEN.

WILLIAM ALLEN.
For Governor of Alms House-John Wellslager.

IMPROVED TELEGRAPHIC FACILITIES .- The lines heretofore known as the O'Reilly and the Morse Western, have recently been united under the management of J. D. REID, Esq., and through his untiring energy and well directed efforts, and those of his attentive assistants, the press and the public are now served with promptness and regularity. Indeed, the National Line under Mr. REID's direction, works between this City and New-Orleans, with even more regularity now then did the line to Boston a few years ago. Our columns bear evidence daily of the truth of

THE 'LONGSHOREMEN .- Thursday was the day designated by the merchants as the time when they should commence to pay 12/ for laborers and 14/ for riggers, net, which is 2/ less per day than is demanded by those interested in the strike. But a portion of longshoremen were at work, in consequence of the difference between the wages asked and offered. It is said by some of those engaged in shipping that this position has been taken by the ship-owners and merchants. after consideration on their part, and with the general understanding that it shall be maintained, unflinchingly, at all hazards. The merchants have hired many green hands-principally Germans-and they complain that these are frequently molested while proceeding to and from their work. The longshoremen claim to be 6,000 strong in their movement. If so, the advance of 1) per day, in the merchants' and ship-owners' standing offer, will be an advance to the long-horemen, as a class, from their work. The longshoremen claim to be 6,000 strong in their movement. If so, the advance of 1/ per day, in the merchants' and ship-owners' standing offer, will be an advance to the longshoremen, as a class, (allowing six days' labor each per week,) of about \$5,000 per week. If all this number decide upon "a whole loaf or no bread," and, by insisting apon their whole demand and no compromise, lay out of work, it would cost them, as a class, about \$60,000 per week to be idle, if they averaged six days per week; or \$9 per week for each laborer, and \$10 50 for each rigger.

We make these suggestions that the longshoremen may refer to the long to the long to the first bound regions of the frigid zone and through the wintry night, on which for months no moning breaks—while the true heart of the hard when one trate the frost-bound regions of the frigid zone and through the wintry night, on which for months no moning breaks—while the true heart of the naval superiority of England. It is an American triumph; and when one trate the frost-bound regions of the frigid zone and through the wintry night, on which for months no moning breaks—while the true heart of the naval superiority of England. It is an American triumph; and when one trate the frost-bound regions of the frigid zone and through the wintry night, on which for months no moning breaks—while the true heart of the naval superiority of England. It is an American triumph; and when one trate the frost-bound regions of the frigid zone and through the wintry night, on which for months no moning breaks—while the true heart of the naval superiority of England. It is an American triumph; and when one trate the frost-bound regions of the frigid zone and through the wintry night, on which for months no moning breaks—while the true heart of the hydrone and through the wintry night, on which for months no moning breaks—while the true heart of the hydrone and through the wintry night, on which for months no moning breaks—while the true heart of the hydrone and throug may reflect will upon their course, and act wisely in

MORE STRIKING FOR WAGES .- The disposition to realize higher rates of wages for their services, which recently was manifested by the riggers and spread to the laborers, has now infected the owners of horses used in loading ships, and reached the hearts and conscience, also, of those who load bales of cotton and hogsheads of sugar onto carts. The owners of horses say that on account of the extremely high price of feed for horses, and the rise in rents and the necessaries of life, they have determined not to hire their horses out for less than three dollars and fifty cents per day. Those who load cotton and sugar give notice to the merchants and carmen that they will not load cotton hereafter for less than three cents per bale, and sugar for less than sixpence per hogshead.

TEMPERANCE.-The Seventh Ward Alliance met in the big Tent, corner of Madison and Jeffersonets., on Thursday evening, M. T. HEWIT in the Chair Prayer by Mr. GUNNES, after which P. T. BARNUM Esq. took the stand, and addressed a numerous audience on the Maine Liquor Law, arguing that such a law was necessary for the safety of the community. Mr. Baow. ER was then introduced, and gave one of his criginal songs, after which the meeting adjourned until Fri-day night.

HAYDOCK, the ex-woodsawyer of Hudson, will lecture on the subject of temperance, on Sunday, the 24th of October, at 10 A. M., at the foot of Market-st.; at 1 P. M., at foot of Broad-st.: 3 P. M., foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and 7 P. M., at No. 25 Avenue

NEW STEAMER .- The new steamer Ometete made her trial trip on Thursday and was eminently successful. This is a neat little craft, belonging to the Nicaragua Company, and intended to ply on Lake Nicaregus in the transportation of passengers to and from

His Excellency Don MANUEL LABRAN-GAS, Mexican Minister, and EARL MOUNT CHARLES, left the Metropolitan on Thursday, the former for his

LIFE-BOATS .- Two very large and apparently excellent life-boats, for the caloric ship Ericsson, were exhibited on Thursday afternoon in Wall-st.

ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD. -About six o'clock on Thursday evening, a tremendous landslide occurred near Rhinebeck, on the margin of the Hudson River Railroad, completely covering the track with rocks and dirt. Fortunately no personal injury or serious damage was sustained, thanks to the admirable arrangement of sentiacls along the line of this road. The communication on the road was interrupted for the night, and the passengers by the six o'cleck train from Albany and New York were obliged to exchange trains at the point where the accident oc-

The accident on Wednesday, which resulted in the death of the engineer of a gravel train, was caused, not by running off the track, but in running through a

bridge.

Two or three days since, a freight train, while back ing out of the East Albany depôt, ran into a passenger train, upsetting the locomotive of the latter, and breaking it considerably.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE ANNUAL ADDRESS .-The Address for this year was delivered by Hon. JAMES Dixon, of Connecticut, at Metropolitan Hall, on Thursday evening. Gen. TALLMADGE presided. Upon taking the Chair he made a few remarks, thanking the public for the liberal support which has been given to the American Institute since its commencement. He said the first exhibition was held in Masonic Hall, nearly thirty years ago. It lasted two days, and the gross receipts were \$250. Last year the receipts from the exabition were \$21,000, and this, notwithstanding they had purchased their own prizes, which previously were procured from other sources.

Hon. Mr. Dixon was then introduced. He congrat

ulated the members and friends of the Institute upon

their abundant success, and went on to say that the

their abundant success, and went on to say that the prominent idea which impresses the mind of the spectator of your annual twenty-fifth exhibition, is the wonderful advance of our country in the industrial arise. The skill, the enterprise, the invention of a great nation, competent to create within itself all that necessity may demand, or luxury desire, have arrected the gratified attention of thousands. The triumphs of art, the wonders of science, prove that while our territorial boundaries have been extended by conquest, the heart of the nation is, at the same time, alive with a prosperous and healthy growth. On the 21st of October, 1775, seventy-sevent years ago, a debate gross in the House of Lords on the measures proposed in the King's speech relating to the American Colonies. In the debate which followed, scarcely a ringle doubt was suggested that the rebellious colonies would be speedily reduced to unconditional submission; but an apology was made for the Province of New-York, to which I desire to call your attention, as a striking illustration of the vast and almost inconceivable

but an apology was made for the Province of Nav-York, to which I desire to call your attention, as a striking illustration of the vast and almost inconceivable change which has since taken pjace in the relative importance of the State and City in which we are now assembled. Earl Gowen said that the A iministration had been deceived, and that consequently the measures taken were by no means proportioned to the nature and extent of the service. In particular, he said that the Province of New York had been overswed and compelled by a party of insurgents from Connecticut into measures she would never otherwise have adopted. Such was the relative position of New York and Connecticut seventy years ago, in the opinion of well-informed British state-men. The change which has since taken place fills the mind with astonishment. What was then a provincial town has now become one of the great central points of universal commerce, and rivals the old marts of European trade. Her ships explore every clime, and outsail those of the mistress of the seas. The province of New-York, now the Empire state of our confederacy, was then a wildern say and the great City which now stretches in beauty, and in strength, its giant proportions on every side, could then everyweed by a band of insurgents from Connec-

and the great City which now stretches in beauty, and in strength, its guant proportions on every side, could then be everawed by a band of insurgents from Connecticut. This great change furnishes abundant food for thought. It has not been confined to this City and State, but our whole country feels, to its remotest bounds, the impulse of advancing civilization and wealth. At the commencement of our second war with England, our manufactures were found to be in an extremely low condition. The war gave them protection, and they flourished, of necessity, during its continuance. At its close another insux of foreign goods deluged the country, and thousands were irretrievably ruined. In the first six months after the cessation of heatilities, weeken goods of the value of \$17,000,000 were thrown into the United States. The whole amount of importation for the fiscal year ending 30th of September, 1815, sithough the war continued during the first

importation for the fiscal year ending 30th of September, 1815, although the war continued during the first quarter of that year, reached the sum of \$113,000,000 while the caports of the same year were \$52,000,000. This immense belance against us occasioned great commercial distress. But it was not by legislation alone that the founders of our Republic attempted to secure and complete our independence in manufactures and the mechanic arts. They went further and abstained from the use of foreign fabrics. Precident Washington was insugurated in a sort of American broadcloth [cheers] made in Hartford, in the first woolen factory established in the United Stater. Mr.Jerfrason and Mr. Madison were so deeply impressed with the import-

established in the United States. Mr. JEFFERSON and Mr. MADISON were so deeply impressed with the importance of sutasining our own industry, that they wore, at one period of their lives, American cloths exclusively. Mr. Dixon then cited JEFFERSON's opinion on this subject, and continued to say that the tradency of national independence in manufacture and the mechanic aris, is to place the laborer on the vantage ground, and enable him, to a reasonable extent, to make his own terms. The rate of wages, like everything else for which a price is paid, depends upon the demand and supply. Increase the demand for labor—multiply and diversify employments—build factories—construct machinery—manufacture everything which the circumstances in which you are placed will permit—pursue every branch of the mechanic aris, bring forth the mineral wealth which lies dead and uselses in your mountains, diversify your agricultural pursuits, and

At the conclusion of this address, which was heard

with marked attention, and frequently applauded, Gen.

TALLMADGE appounced that the Fair would be kept

open until the end of next week. The band then

layed a lively march, and the assemblage dispersed,

ANOTHER VETO .- On the 3d of January

last, the Common Council appointed Inspectors of Elec-tion for the Nineteenth Ward. Within a few days,

the party" in the present Council have been busy in

arranging things favorably to their side, and, among

other acts, have redistricted the said Nineteenth Ward.

and appointed-or sought to appoint-new Inspectors,

to the number of a dozen or more. This nice arrange-

ment has been vetoed by the Mayor, in the following

have been elected.

The Common Council have only power to fill any vacancy which may be occasioned by removal, death, or refusal to perform the duties of the office, but as neither of the above contingencies is presented in the case of the gentlemen sought to be removed, I am constrained to withhold my approval to be removed, I am constrained.

A. C. Kingsland, Mayor.

RUM THE PARENT OF CRIME-ABUSE OF THE

LICENSING FOWER.-The Grand Jury of the Court

of Sessions, for the month of October, closed their la-

bors yesterday, and handed to the Court the following

Presentment and Protest, which will be read with at-

tention by every citizen. The members of the Grand

Jury acquiescing in the Presentment were: Roe

Lockwood, bookseller, No. 411 Broadway; Wm. Crom-

well, dry goods, No. 75 William et.; John Green, Geo. D. H. Gillespie, hardware, No. 193 Peari-st.; James G.

Jacobus, locks, No. 217 Church st.: Robert Johnson,

Frederick Lockwood, jeweller, No. 58 Fulton-st.; Frederick Moren, Rufus R. McIntyre, hatter, No. 99 Hous-

ton et.; Richard R. Roe, provisions, No. 250 Fulton et.

Samuel Tryon, liquors, No 57 Market st.; Oliver H. P.

Townsend, book keeper, No. 120 Nassau-st.; Jacob

Vanderpool, Jr., and Noah Worral, machinist, No. 26

Protest are: Andrew Clarke, liquor-seller, No. 177

West-st.; Ralph Benjamin, liquor seller, No. 94 Chat-

barn-et.; Nathew Murray, liquer-seller, No. 121 Antho-

ny-t.; lersel Svydsm, liquor-seller, No. 76 Chiff-t.; and

William Mackey, ship-builder, No. 283 Henry-st. We

commend the two documents to the attention of the

public, especially such portions as relate to the manner

in which licenses are granted by the Aldermen and As

PRESENTMENT.

GRAND JURY ROOM, New-York, Oct. 22, 1852.
To the Honorolie the Court of Sessions of the City and
County of New-York:
In bringing their labous to a close the Grand Inquest would
express their regret that they have not been able to give at-

The members whose names appear with the

To the Hon. Board of Assistant Aldermen:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1852.

apparently much pleased with the exercises.

tention to all of the various topics embraced in the charge of the Court.

The amount of business which had accumulated in the office of the District Antonney, and which it was desirous first to dispose of, most be their species?

During their session they have examined 23% complaints, of which 61 were dismissed, and 172 bills of indictment—remitersing 24% persons—lave been found, besides one against the President and Directors of the New-York and Harlem Radicad Company, for the condition of their bridge from One Hundred and Sixth to One Hundred and Eleventh-st.

They have also varied the public institutions on Black-wells Island, Radicall's Island, and the Relievue Hospital. The Bellevue Hospital cubnings at the present time 470 poisents; the number of children on Rangall's Island is 1,635; the institute of the Lunatic Arylum, 580; and of the Alme-House, 1,530; making a total of 3,141. The number of convicts and vagrants in the Penitentiary is 1,133.

The Grand Inquest thinks it is not out of place to state in this connection, that they were informed by the warden of the Penitentiary, that owing to some defect or informality on the pert of some of the Police Magistrates, large numbers were constantly being taken from the island by nabeas corpus, and set at liberty only to be speedily returned for some new offense, and gazin, by a similar process, to be discharged, new offense, and gazin, by a similar process, to be discharged, new offense, and expetent which characterizes the manipument of these institutions.

From the beginning to the end of the Session, in every part of their duties—whether examining charges for crimes, or looking upon the physical and moral runa at Believue of looking upon the physical and moral runa at Believue of looking upon the physical and moral runa at Believue of looking upon the physical and moral runa at Believue

tention to all of the various topics embraced in the charge of

From the beginning to the end of the Seeson, in every part of their duties—whether examining charges for crimes, or looking upon the physical and moral runs at Believue Hospital, or those of Blackwell's Island, or upon the bandreds of butle ones without a natural protector at Randall's Lisand—the Grand inquest havebast most powerfully impressed on their minds the conviction that INTERERANCE is the fruitful source of most of the crimes and mineries of our

fruitful source of most of the crimes and miseries of our city.

And what are those who have the charge of our municipal effairs doing in reference to this frightful evil? Let the following statement sanwer:

In April last, his Honor the Mayor issued an order requiring the different Captains of Police to ascertain and report the character of every place within their respective districts where intexticating liquors were soid, and whether they were kept open for bosiness on the Sabbath.

This was with a view to furnish data for the sid and guidence of the Aldermen and Assistants who were to sit in May as Commissioners of Excite. The reports of some of the Capteins were full, while others seem to have paid little or no attention to the requirement. Large numbers of places were designated in these reports as "Disorderly," Very Disorderly, "Very Bad," "Resort of ide and Rowey Boys," "Resort of Prostitutes and Thueves," "Very Disorderly, especially on Sundays, and frequent fabrings," "Bails and Dancing on Sundays, "Resort for Black and White Prostitutes," "Band of Music and Dancing on Sundays," "Low House of Prostitution," "Put for Dog Fights," Resort for Black and White Prostitutes," "Band of Music and Dancing on Sundays," &c.

"These Remorts, which are still in the Mayor's office, were

of Prestitution, "Pit for Dog Fights," Resort for Black and White Prestituties," "Band of Mesic and Dancing on Sundays," &c.

These Reports, which are still in the Mayor's office, were placed before the Aldermen and Assistants when renewed licenses were asked for, and which, to the distract of these men and the shame of the city, were seldom refused.

In one ward there were heened under these circumstances, two described as "Resort for Prostitutes," at "Resort for Prostitutes and Thieves," one "Resort for Black and White Prostitutes," one "Resort for Black and White Thieves," fore "House of Prostition," one "Resort of Thieves and Lonfers," three "Keeps Women." In another ward were themsed "Resort for Short Boys and Thieves, "Resort of Black Thieves," &c. In another wardness of the worst history, sold liquor to the boy that died, is most shocking case, as the Court will remember, although the man was not indicted for the crime, together with fifteen others of the worst character. In another wast the manner of the worst character. In another wast the north was not indicted for the crime, together with fifteen others of the worst character. In another wast the norther of the same general character was truly appailing; and the same may be said, to a greater of less extent, of nearly every ward in the city. It is well known, too, that there are several thousand Ress-Noop open for business in our city on the Sabbach, contrary to express statute, and yet no notice is taken of the fact, unless it may be in the way of encouragement and approval. The Grand Inquest cannot learn that any flocuses have been revoked in consequence of the frequent roos and bloosished winds the former in his District, as to cause the Mayor to sead for the forces in his District, as to cause the Mayor to sead for the statiste, and yet no notice is taken of the fact, unless it may be in the way of encouragement and approval. The Grand Inquest cannot learn that any licenses have been revoked in consequence of the frequent rices and bloodshed which have occurred in some of these dens. In one case, a Captain of Police made such a representation concerning one of the houses in his District, as to cause the Mayor to send for the Adeciman and Assistant, and to insist that the hiense be revoked, and it was revoked; but within one week, the two Commissioners, without the concurrence of the Mayor, resembled the order, and the license was restored. The Commissioners of Encise derive their powers from a State law, and the Grand Inquest can think of nothing to likely to touch the moral sense of such men as for the Legislature so to amend the act as to make such a glaring and direlul above of their trust as has just been described, and, as was most fully proved, a feliony, and punishable as such.

There are other matters of no small importance which would have been set forth in a special presentment by the Grand Inquest lad they the least hope that an elaborate statement of facts could be heard in the proper quarter. They refer to the filthy condition of most of our streets; the

Grand Inquest had they the least hope that an elaborate statement of facts could be heard in the proper quarter. They refer to the fifthy condition of most of our streets; the nameous gambling houses under the eye of the Police; the obstructions of our streets by builders and others, especially Camalest, cost of Broadway, and by lumber desirers on the line of the Hudson River Railroad, in Westert; also, the crying of the Sunday news-boys, the driving of cattle through our crowded streets in the day time, and the neglect to light the piers, and to organize an efficient River Police. But as presentments of these same evils by former Grand lutios have not only been mattereded to, but have been rated with the most marked neglect by the passage of rated with the most marked neglect by the passage of the Grand Inquest are not willing to add another to the lies, the Grand Inquest are not willing to add another to the lies, the Grand Inquest are not willing to add another to the

PROTEST

ORANO JURY ROOM,

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 22, 1832.

To the Honorable the Court of General Sessions for the Country of General Sessions for the Country of the Coun

the mineral wealth which lies dead and useless in your mountains, diversify your agricultural pursuits, and thus you create a demand for labor. Not in gold and silver does the real worth of nations consist, but in the brains and hearts of men. With these developed to their full power, no people can be poor; without them none can be rich. The wealth of our own country consists not in its mines of gold, its banks, its debts due from one cifizen to another, nor yet entirely in what its labor has already wrought; its cities, its palaces, its churches and railroads and human dwellings, filled with all that human ingenuity can device for the comfort of reas—not in these. Sweep all these from existence, and leave the energy, the fertitude, the power to conceive and the skill to execute, enhable and purify our race, and you leave the true wealth of the nation untouched. It was not without reason that the heart of the nation exulted in every exhibition of the naval superiority of

We, the undersigned, members of the Grand Jury of the tober term of the Court of General Sessions in and for the tyand County of Sew-York, are unwilling to be held reconsible for the state ments contained in the paper called a sessiones it of that Grand Jury, agned by Roc Locawoon, a. Foreman, and John Green, Eeq. Secretary. The statements contained in said presentment purporting be incts are untrue in this; that the presentment attacks in temperance as the cause simest all the crimes contained by the Grand Jury at their late session, when re were numerous indictments found for Burgary, and Larreny, Receiving Stolen Goods, Passing Counter I Money, Forgary, Bigamy Petry Larcony, Obtaining may Under False Pretenses, Embezelement, and Arsonnence of which did it appear that Intemperance had anyuge to see with it, and yet they constitute the great balk of offeness investigated.

the oftenses investigated. It is nature that any legal evidence was before the Grend Jury, showing that the places mentioned in the presentment were of the infamous character therein described, the only proof being that of heavy testimony, made by an official, who asserted that, had be seen what had been stated about that he would have taken the re-mailabline of ar-

inm that he would have taxen the responsionity of ac-ing the parties. We therefore assert that the statements made in the sentiment are unfounded, and are unwilling that our sees should go forth to statements slandering citizens of ad no opportunity to rebut the charges, and casting of a comportunity to rebut the charges, and casting one between the unmerited censure on our City su-

marked the samual progress of our national industry. While the eye has been gratified and the mind instruction by the present examination, who part of it, and that norte the most beautiful of all—the display fruit—has sadly reminded us of one who in former years hore a preminent part in your anniversary feativals. The genius of beauty and taste mourns the untimely loss of her devoted and favored admirer. Mr. Dixon here sliuded to the lamented A. J. Downtra, who perished on board the steamer Henry Clay, and whose memory, he said, "will be long preserved, fresh and fragrant as his own flowers, in the hearts of thousands whose taste has been gratified and cultivated by his instructions."

At the conclusion of this address, which was heard where the comparison of the charges and casting when the charge to be unmerited consure on our City auwinning.

The acts of the Commiss.

Again, the said Boards of Excise act he legal tribunals to reveal the acts of Excise are the legal tribunals to reveal the acts of all censes whenever it has been proved that the conditions of all censes have been violated: and there was no evidence before the Grand Jury that legal compaints had been properly and officially attended to.

Again, the Executive and judicial officers of the city have full powers, and it is their duty, when licensed houses violate their contracts, and thereby become discribedly, do institute proceedings against them. Conviction of being disorderly distroys their license, and judgment will close the houses and imprison the keepers.

We therefore assert that no further law is required by the Legislature to reach and correct every evil mentioned in the Presentiment, even should such evils exist.

The undersigned, as a right due to each of them as citiens, request the Court to receive this probest and enter it upon their minutes, that it may be permanent evidence that either of them sanctioned what the Foreman has signed, and that they may not be held by their fellow citizens responsible for the statements contained in the Presentiment.

ANDREW CLARKE,
RALPH BENJAMIN,
BERSEL SUPAM.

STRANGERS.—At the METROPOLITAN, EX-

STRANGERS.—At the METROPOLITAN, EX-Gov. Paines, Vermont; Lt. M.-ury, National Observa-tory; Hen J. W. White, Conn.; Capt. Hammond, Masa.; Msj. R. N. Gaines, Virginia; Chas. A. Henderson, Ma-rines; John Caldwallader, Phila; Chas. H. Bosher, Baltimore; James H. Loring, Boston; Gen. J. H. Peck, Vermont; G. F. Sargeant, Maine; Hon. Jas. Sayer, N. O. and others. To the Hon. Board of Austrant Addresses:

GENTLINEN—I return herewith a resolution rescinding the resolution pessed Jan. 3, 1832, providing for the appointment of the parties therein named as haspectors of Election for the Nivete nth Ward. Also, a resolution passed by your honorable body. Oct. 6, appointing Inspectors of Election for the various Districts in that Ward.

The Law providing for the appointment of Inspectors of Election provides also that the parties so appointed shall be the their others are elected to succeed them, and the Common Council have not the power to remove the officers thus created by themselves. The parties heretofore appointed must therefore perform their duties until others are been elected.

The Common Council have only power to fill any yearney.

At the Aston, J. A. S. Ribeira, Brazil; M. Fennoloso Actic Astron. J.A. S. Riberra, Brazili M. Fennoloso, Boston; Sam Catheart, St. Louis; Srephen Congar, Newsik; J. S. Langhern, Va.; Gardner Calby, Boston; W. H. Whiting, New Orleans; J. W. Trimble, Ohio; W. Hallister, Utica; G. N. Shaw, San Francisco; H. Black, Army; J. L. Day, Stonington; T. B. Cheever, Boston and others. stor, and others. At the laving, L. Mariani, Porto Rico; Hon. John C.

At the Inviso, L. Mariani, Ports race; non. John I. Mather, Troy; Dr. A. H. Smith, Philadelphia; John Irvine: Chester; H. D. Lowndes, South Carolina; Dr. Parkman, Eceton; Geo. C. Waddell, Va.; Henry Vall, Troy; D. M. Rogers, Savannah; Horace White, Syracuse; Benjamin Chese, Natchez; Louis de Potestad, Weshington, and others.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune: In your journal of the 11th inst. appeared a pargraph disting that T. M. Whiteley was charged with embezzling the sum of \$15 from Isaac P. Ballwin, and that he was committed for examination. The examination, after many days procrastination, was brought forward, and the procedure's evidence found insufficient. Several soloaraments casued, and neither the procedure nor his lawyer appearing, Whiteley was decharged.

SUICIDE.-JOSEPH SEITH, a laborer, residing No. 106 East Twenty-second-st, cut his throat the rezer on Thursday night, and was found dead in his reem about 11 c'clock yesterday morning. For some days previous he had exhibited symptems of insunity, theing, as is supposed, from the constant use of intoxisting liquors. He was in the habit of working for a validation fiving in that neighborhood. He was a naave of Ireland, about thirty-ix years of age, and a years since, died of choiers. The Coroner was notified to held an inquest upon the body.

REWARD FOR THE ASSAILANTS.-The Executhe Committee have offered a reward of \$25 each for the street and conviction of the miscreams who were engred in Furling bricks and other missiles at the Whigs on board the lerry boat, after the mass meeting on Mon-

A PRISONER HANGING HIMSELF. -On Thure-A PRISONER HANGING HIMSELF.—On Thursday evening a German named Adam Bower was taken into custody by Officer Frende, of the Twentieth Ward Police, on a charge of being drunk and disorderly, and while in that state abusing his family. He was placed in a cell, where he was found deal this morning, he having home hunself with a woolen comforter to the iron bars of the cell door. Assistant Captain Teigler cut Bower down, and on examining his person, found that life was entired. Another prisoner was in the same cell with the deceased, but he was so drunk that he was unaware of what had taken place. The deceased has been on Blackwell's Island, from where he was quite recently liberated. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

FOUND DROWNED .- The Coroner yesterday held an inquest at Pier No. 27, East River, upon the body of Ches. Murray, an English sailor, attached to one of the Sandy Hock pilot bosts, who was found drowned at the Sandy Book paid books who was found drowned at that pier. He had been mis-ed for several days, and his friends schore supposed him to be on board the vessel. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Death by drowning, under circumstances to them unknown." The deceased was in the habit of occasionally getting intoxicated, and it is probable that while in that state he fell overboard. When ashore he boarded at No. 84 James st.

MALICIOUS TRESPASS .- ANDREW IRVIN, a dirt carman, was yealerday arrested, charged by Mr. Chax W. Kipp, conductor of car No. 13, Sixth av. Railroad, with ma-liciously running his cart against that car, and injuring it by ecraping off the mouldings and scratching the panels. The car was in Carminest, near Bleeckerst, at the time. The accused was held by Justice McGrarii to await exemination.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR-Two Day. COMMON PLEAS .- PART I. No. 697. Part II .-Same Calendar as Friday, with No. 2, and is to be tried by the Court.

the Court.
SUPERIOR COURT, Monday.—Nos. 456, 13, 456, 1,064, 463, 469, 246, 524, 536, 472, 473, 462, 483, 481, 487, 489, 490, 492, 494, 499, 965, 216, 236, 271, 581, 586, 567, 599, 519, 511, 512, 514, 516, 517, 518, 519, 529, 519, 511, 512, 526, 527, 105, 23, 121, 494, 141, 418, 35, 62, 138, 139, 579.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT-Before Judge Berry

United States agt 176 hbds, Molasses, imported from Demarara, in ship Monterunia, in 1860. The molasses was seized on the ground of The molasses was seized on the ground of para-rars, to Smith Tuttle, of this City. The invoice presented to the Custom-House made the value 6 cents per gallon, without valuing cost of freight or casks—while it is said the charge on Mr. Duffe's books was 2 cents per gallon, beaded carks, &c., and amounted to \$2,968.33, while the valuation presented at Custom-House was but \$1,000. In defense it is denied there was any intention of fraud. The case is on.

SUPERIOR COURT-Before Judge Overst. Abraham Florentine ast, the People's Fire Insurance Company of New York.

To recover \$700, insurance on shop and tools To recover \$700, insurance on shop and tools in rear of No. 61 Mulberry-st, destroyed by fire, occasioned by the burning of the adjoining building. Plaintiff had requested the insurance to be effected and the entry was made in the books, and the surveyor sent to examine the premise, who said that plaintiff might consider it insured. Before the rate of premium had been stated, however, or the policy signed, the fire occurred, in which plaintiff (who was an undertaker and had been a cobinet-maker) lost \$2,300. Mr. Mests G. Leonaid, Secretary of the Company, gave testimony as to the negotiation, but the premium had not been fixed. The Court considered it a hard case for plaintiff, but as the rate of premium had not been fixed agreed upon)—the contract had not been consummated. The complaint was distincted.

plaintiffs \$7.45 of, being amount.

Wilson Cospt set. Waiter J. Fisch.

To recover damages for alleged slander, in charging that plaintiff had stolen money, that he had committed largery, and had spined extendants name to the warrantee of a horselese, that he had so out to a falselood. The defense is, that the charges were true—that plaintiff was employed by defendant to peddie lee, for which he collected and took \$5.00 of it to truy a writer and pewbry, which he acknowledged when he was discharged, but taken back again and the copartnesship—that the partnerspip was subsequently dissolved, and he was a air employed—that he was sent to deliver a horse which had been sold to Miller a Crame, without anthority, and signed detendants name to a warrantee, or which detendant was such in the Marine Court, and had to pay \$45; also, that in a suit at Court plaintiff stoled what was not correct, ac.—def indant also says that after being discharged the last time, he and Mr. Himman came to his house, am after dinner said they expected to go into partnership; that Mr. H. had beard something in regard to the character of plaintiff; that defendant is cate in rigard to the character of plaintiff; that defendant is state in rigard to the character of plaintiff; that defendant stated circumstances, without applyingny criminal epities, at which plaintiff be gan to albure as dean defendant by oppositions names, at which plaintiff had embergied sufficient to buys gold washelp at health had embergied sufficient to buys gold washelp at health find embergied sufficient to buys gold washelp at health of courts gold each find in touch species of find as it plaintiff to another par-

Against the President and Vice-President of Against the President and Vice-President of the Exchange Bank, for adeged false imprisonment, &c., in companing at the police station and causing plaintiff to be alreaded, already reterred to. The detense in this case opening seaterday afternoon. It was stated that by a recent law the country banks are obliged to keep an agency at Newhork, Alrhamy, &c., for the recemption of their polic, at not more than a quarter per cent, discount—that the Exchange Bank was agent for three banks—that plaintiff came there with parcels of bills from Case & Co., having the labe of the three banks unixed together, and retured to bring hills of the three banks unixed together, and retured to bring bills of these three banks, at the same discount as they would receive from a feedants, and the appearance was that it was done for the purpose of prescribing from through plainting. Solvegorntly painting presented bills deliar by dollar, and wished to lave them redeemed and the quarter per cent. taken out of each, he was asked to present the bills logether, but he returne, persisted in standing at the counter, to the anneyance of unioning, and return d top of the other part of the hank, kc. Another made he had adopted was of solving to the receiver.

of the hank, kc. Another made he had adopted was of \$6.00 to the received to the rain of the him and of of the him mate of of the paying teller, causing interruption; he was solicited and implored to desist, but he refused, and the officers of the bank were compelled, as they did, to apply at the ponce station. The case is on.

Before Judge Isuanus.

To recover damages, amount laid at \$5,900, for injury by failing into an excavation alleged to be on defendant's property, in the Bowery, near Division street (site of the life a last wine) on the evening of 10th April last—the excavation being permitted to remain open, without any guard or light. There was a pile of bricks on a portion of the sines with a plaintiff with his daughter, was passing insinc of them, when he fell in. The daughter gave the slame, and plaintiff was taken up, it is said insensible at the time, and conveyed to an spothecary's store, No.6 Bowery—thence to his house in Forsythet. He was serious-lauries, and there was a continuou over one of his eyes—

In defense, it is said that the excavation of defendant's lot had not been completed, at that time, to within 3 or 4 feet of the line of the street; and that if plaint's fell into the excavation he must have been off the street. It is also said that the pace where he fell did not belong to defendant, but to adjoining property. No. 13, on which an excavation had been made for the area, and one portion of the plants which covered it was a little short, through which he fell. On the other hand it was stated that defendant permitted the bricks of adjoining owner to be piled so as to continue them in a space in front of No. 11, and that it was in fact the excavation of No. 11 into which he fell. To be concluded this forenoon. In determe, it is said that the excavation of det

MARINE COURT. - Before Judge Cowine.

This was a pioneer case in relation to the fall of the ferry bridge, and the loss of life at Staten Island on the 5th of July last, suits for damages to the amount of \$100, 600, its said, having been instituted by distreast persons against defendant, in regard to the injuries sustained. Plaintill, with a portion of his family, were on the bridge when it fell—his wife and sister-in-law were drowned, and plaintill barely escaped with his child—in struggling he lost his hat and his cost, and was unwell for some days. The present action is to recover for the lost of his mothes and time, and the injury to his person.

It was shown that on the streamer Hunichback arriving at the larity wharf at Staten Island, about 100 persons [a large number, it being the celebration of the 6th, being at Staten Island; about 100 persons [a large number, it being the celebration of the 6th, being at Staten Island; on the ferry bridge, with a view of emisarating in his—ence of the chains which held the bridge gave way and several persons were precipitated into the water, many of which were drowned. On the part of plaintiff it was shown that the bridge was held by two chains, and one of the mothes; and acknown the trade of the fact of produce testimony as to value.

On the part of the defendant, testimony was presented. This was a pioneer case in relation to the fall

the part of the defendant, testimony was presented

On the part of the defendant, testimony was presented to show that the chain had been examined, and its strength teste before and after the accident, and that it was expanie of sustaining it thus, and that there was no visible defect in the tien on the nan ufacture [the line that parted was loss]—that it might have been an invisible defect, or have been maintenessy or otherwise their, it was also said toat the bridge was sustained by four instead of two chains, and that the bridge was sustained by four instead of two chains, and that the bridge was sustained by four instead of two chains, and that the bridge and chain, as fas as care and foresight were concerned, were sufficient for the purpose for which they were employed.

certa d, were suffice at for the purpose for which they were employed.

The Court held that the plaintiff could only recover on the ground that the defensant had been guinty of negligence and want to proper care in making the brings sector, out the defendant could not be held lished for mevitable account or for thinties caused by the set of Good. The evidence, the Court continued, showed that the defendant had deather antistian care and attention in having the chain frequently important protecting the brings, and that he was not guilty of any function this branch of insiding. It is a calculated to award the deeper sympathy for those who were besented and affected, yet it is one of those instances of almost casts.

George Ecold at, Rebert Ruley.

George Ecold at, Rebert Ruley. George Boyd at Robert Bolley.

By a cubitet-maker, to recover of defendant, a merchant, the first har a bid of running recid and dedivered to Mrs. Raymers, who cirects a the bill to be sufficiently dope, married "private," to detendant. Mrs. R. occupied spatialisms is the house of Mrs. Posty, in Springers, and it was shown that a clericist, who assumed, in complete, the name of Raymond. The Wall-st, embezzlement case was again adjourned yesterday, by request of Coursel for the proceeding, and no evidence was taken. It will be taken up on Monday next. plaintiff, or his agent, had no personal acquaintance with defendant. The rooms were hired by defendant, in the name of Mrs. R., and sometimes he paid the rent, and sometimes Mrs. R. paid. Under this state of this say plaintiff seeks to make defendent liable for the contracts of Mrs. R. as his wife.

make defendent liable for the contracts of Mrs. R. as his wife.

The Court held that where a man and woman reside together, es they did, the law makes the man responsible for accreasing supplied to the other, but it does not make even a husband liable for all the contracts of his wife, except for articles ruch as are necessary for their rank and condition in life. It appears that in this case, even before the ourchase of the furniture, the rooms were well and comfortably furnished—the groods purchased consisted of expensive rosewood and mahogany chairs, table, sofs, &c. Besides the verder had been informed, before the sale, of the true relationship between the parties. A prudent merchant would have besitated in parting with his goods without first consulting with the defendant. The court is of opinion that the goods were not necessaries, and that no husband, of the rank and condition of these parties, would be liable for such contracts of his wife. Had, however, the goods purchased been necessaries, the defendant under the state of facts abover would have been clearly liable. Judgment for defendant, with costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS. Before the Recorded and Aldermen Wars and Oaklay

James Reed and William Henry, both colored

James Keed and William Henry, both colored youngsters, were placed at the bar, tried and convicted of grand lateeny in stealing seven barrels of flour from Mr. Geo. W. Smith, residing on the corner of Twenty-seventhet, and Fithbaw, on the 11th ult. The Court sentenced the convicts to the State Prison for the term of four years each. Henry Lawler, who was tried on an indictment for assault and battery with intent to kill Thomas McManus, but found found guilty of assault and battery only, was sentenced to the City Prison for \$0 days.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

FUNERAL SERVICES .- The funeral services over the remains of the late Gen. JERRMIAN JOHNSON were pronounced yesterday afternoon at his late residence in Kentar. The members of the Boards of Aldermen and Supervisors were present in a bidy, together with a large number of friends and relatives.

FIRE .- On Thursday morning, about 2 o'clock, a fire broke out in a tenement on Fairfield-st, between Vanderbilt and Underbill-avs., but was extinguished by the 4th District Police before much damage had been done. It was occupied by two families, Mr. Hugh Evers and Mrs. Mary Gilligan. The property is insured for \$400.

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

HUDSON COUNTY COURTS.-The Court of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery continues its special session at the Court-House at Bergen Corosys. Judge OGDEN, Justices GRIFFITH, CHAMBERS, BROWN-ING, and THOMAS, presiding.

The case of ROBERT CANTON, on trial for killing

The case of Robert Canton, on trial for killing Charles Williams, in an afray at Hoboken, on the 4th of July last, was summed up on Wednesday evening by counsel, and Thursday the Judge submitted it to the Jury. At 12½ o'clock the Jury retired, and in half an hour after returned with a verdict of Mandau sh-

The trial of Kaning Johnston, and Michael Mus-THER, on an indictment for rape, was next taken up.
The priseners were employed at the Pateson Railroad
Dej 6t, and the alleged offense was said to have been
committed at the Dep6t, upon a German woman name!
AGNES PAUCH, Oct. 18, 1851.

DIED.

DIED.
On Friday morning, Oct. 72. FREDERICK A. LEE, only child of
Benjamin I, and Mary E. Pentz, and I year, A months and Its days.
The relatives and friends of the family, and of his grand father, A.
M. C. Smith, are respectfully avoided to attend his funeral on Sunlay,
the 24th int., at 2 o'clock P. M. from the residence of his father, N.
124 Cd. 22.
On Friday, Oct. 92, WILLIAM PRESHWATER, aged 46 years.
His friends, also the members of Globe Lodge No. 337 I. O. O. F.

a friends, also the members of Globe Lodge No. 337 I. O. O. F. e-pectic y invited to attend his functed on Sunday afternoon, a lock from the residence of Mr. Charles Cory, No. 302 Oversian clock, from the residence of Mr. Charles Cory, No. 302 Obvision-junction of Grand et. In Friday, Oct. 22, MARY, daughter of Antonio C. Martinez, aged years and s months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the faeral from the resource of her father. No. 105 4th av., on Sunday. this mit, at 30 o'days.

On Thursday evening, Oct. 21, ABRAHAM T. VAN BOSKRICK,

On Thursday evening, Oct. 21, ABRAHAM T. VAN BOSKRICK,

In freends and those of his fether, John Van Boskrick, his fatherhis freends and those of his fether, John Van Boskrick, his fatherhis "Thomas W. Birdskill, and his brother in-law, John J. Harrick,

re respectfully invited to attend his fineral, without further invita
on, from the residence of his father, No. 20 1st xv. un Sanday, the not at 1 k o'clock. Thursday evening, Oct. 21, Dr. DAVID D. MARVIN, in the

ref he age, reads and members of the profession are invited to attend his at 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, from No. 63 Block are at 1. Bloc CATHARLINE BRINCKERHOFF, in the 77th year ent we and friends of the family are respectfully invited to at funeral from her late residence, No. 17 Warren at, this af iner tuneral from ner rate resonance, Ni, i. W wreman, too as on, at \$10 ochsek, without further involution. Chicopee, Mars., Mr. LEVI DICKINSON, 70. We object, D. C., of congestion of the brain, after an illness of days, Capt. FIREDERICK A. MATTH, of the Corps of Engineers,

two days, Capt FIEDERICK A SMITH, U.S. A. My, To. Lay, Spire, 10, HARRIETTE GERTRUDE, wife of Lev. Homer E. Moyann, Missioners of the A. B. C. F. M., 50, At Homber, Acc. 20, Mrs. FAIRBANK, wife of Rev. S. B. Fairbank, of the American Mussion.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS. Salar at the Steak Probance

Sales at the Stock	ExchangeOct. 22.
\$1,000 U. S. fie, 'fei	175 Cumberland Coal Co 83%
2,000 dos 67b3.119	925 do 63 %
2.170 do	100 45
10,000 Olso 6r, 100	50 do
1.000 do	10 do bio all
10 000 Kentucky Se ti3.110	50 do
5.000 Georgia 6 & ct. Bdr., 108	500 Chester Co. Mining Co., 5
5/00 Ind. State 5 4 ct 98	400 Krie R. R 95%
5,000 do 100 kg	200 do 15 %
15,000 do 005	150 do
(00 Ind. Canal Pref. 5s 47	100 do10 55
10:000 N.Y. State Se., Se., -3.110	:0 Albany & Schenectady 100
2.000 Erie Income Bds 974	16 do
7.000 do 973	500 Harlem Rai road 70%
4,000 Erie R. R. Cen. Bds. 71 9/4	500 do
1.000 do	100 do
20 Del. & Hud. Canal +3 130 kg	100 do
210 N. A. Trust 3 24	10 Harlem Railrond Pref d.110%
50 do	100 Long Island Railroad, 800 254
140 do	100 do
50 4 03 5	100 do10 M
100 do 2 10	100 do 2014
50 do	160 de
100 Morrie Canal 15%	150 Stonington H. R 83 50 5
10 Chie Life & Trust 1042	10 Reading R. R 97
200 New Jerrey Zinc 11 %	100 do
100 do	100 do
210 Montgomery Zinc 4h	37 Hudson River R. R 74 4
200 Cauten Co 2939	107 Med. & Indianag. R. R. 107 6
100 de160 r0	20 Mich. Central R. R
200 Nicaragua Transit Co., +3 27	8 N. Y. & N. Haven R. R. 11:16
100 do	50 do 113 a
100 do	10 Roch., L. & N. F. R. R. 19-19
10 Nor. & Wor. R. R. 100 1019	10 Roch. & Syr. R. R 121 %
50 do650 50 %	
	•ine
*******	B04 80.
	100 Edgeworth Land Co. at at

PHILADELPHIA SALES OF STOCKS-Friday, PHILADELPHIA SALES OF STOCKS—Friday, Oct. 22.—Frist Heard—Scot Union Cand. 14 is 1000 do., 14 is 1000 Reed R.R. Mort. 6s. 144, 9-kg., 8000 Lehath Con. 6s., 150 · 10 Lehath Nav., 65; 10 do., 66 is 1400 do., 66 is 100 Sch. Nav., 17, 41, 200 Chen and Del Canati 6s., 56; 101 · 102 Lehath R.R., 13 is 1, 200 Sch. Nav., Prefer., co., 25; 4 N.A. Bark, 150; 100 Morris Canal, 15 is 8s. Nav. Prefer., co., 25; 4 N.A. Bark, 150; 100 Morris Canal, 15 is 1, 200 Chen. 16 is 100 is 100 Morris Canal, 15 is 1, 200 Chen. 16 is 100 Morris Canal, 15 is 100 Morris Canal, 15

FRIDAY, Oct. 22-P. M.

In the Stock market there was a fair degree of activity this morning. Quotations generally were firm. The increasing ease in the Money market and the decling tendency of Exchange has and will probably continue to induce more activity. At the Second Board the feeling was firm, and after the Board there was considerable disposition to buy, and higher prices were bid. Erie was sold at 854, an improvement of \$ P cent., and for Nicaragua 274 was bid, an advance of P cent on yesterday's price. N. A. Trust is not firm, and closed at 234, a decline of 1 P cent. Reading is rather heavy. Canton is firm, but not active. Stonington and Norwich are well sustained. Hudson River continues to advance, and touched 754. Zinc is firm. The premium Railroad Stocks are in demandand buoyant. Albany and Schenectady improved 4, Madison 5 F cent. Northern Indiana sold at 127, a further advance of | P cent : Rochester and Syracuse 121); Rochester, Lockport and Niagara, 106: Michigan Central, 112; New-York and New-Haven, 1134, &c. There are orders by every foreign steamer for small parcels of these Stocks, and of Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan there have been about 300 shares sent abroad within a week or two. For Government and State Stocks there was a better inquiry. About \$70,000 were sold at very full prices. Eric Bonds are in moderate demend and steady. The Exchange market is heavy. The supply

of bills from Cotton shipments is much increased and the shipments of Breadstutis add a considerable amount. There are also in the aggregate quite a large amount of State Loans and Railroad Bonds and Stock going abroad, furnishing a basis of Exchange. The rates are lower to day, good Sterling having been drawn at 103 164 P cent. The first-class houses have reduced their rates to 10%. Considerable sales of Sterling have been made on terms not made public. France Ship masters continue to advance their views.

To Liverpool. Some 10,000 bush. Wheat have been engaged at 6d.@7d the latter in ships' bags. 1,000 bbls. Flour 18d. now 2/ asked; 500 bales Cotton id. To Londen 1,000 bbls. Flour 2/3d; 10,000 bush. Wheat 71d æ8d; 1,500 bbls. Oil 25 . To Havre there is nothing doing. There is a fair business doing for California at 35@45c. to 72 2 85c. in clippers. Engagements 500 tuns Coal \$17 50 @ \$18; 100 M Lumber \$37 50.

The amount received at the Sub-Treasury was \$65,206; Paid \$26,670; Bal. \$5,999,419.

The imports of merchandize are compara-

rively light this week. Of Dry Goods the figures are: Total.... 673,185 WITHDRAWALS.
Manufactures of Wool.
Mental ctures of Cotton
Manufactures of Silk.
Manufactures of Flax.
Miscellaneous 6,972 6,630 11,762 54,124 Manufactures of Wool

Manufactures of Cotton

Manufactures of Silk

Miscellaneous Total..... 121

The ease in Money continues-the range is 5@6 ₽ cent. on cell.

There is a little movement of Coin to the South, and a leading banking house shipped by the Key. Orleans steamer \$250,000 in Gold.

The foreign letters speak favorably of the markets for American Securities. There was an improving feeling, and an active demand was looked for in a short time. The foreign bankers, we understand new hold light Stocks of our Securities, while in the spring, when business commenced, they were largely supplied. The second installment of £30 had been paid up on the Illinois Central Loan, and the Company are authorized to draw on the Three Millions of Book, which have been received by the Trustees. The Los don Times of the 9th inst. reports a sale of a p stion of the Six & Cent. Bonds of the Pennsylvania Rairrod, lately taken by Messrs. Barings and Rothschilds at 98 with dividend from the 1st of January next.

The Transfer Books of the Cleveland, Co. lumbus and Cincinnati Railroad Co. will, on Monday next, be opened at the office of Mesers. Winshow, La-NIER & Co., No. 52 Wallet. We understand that the Cumberland Coal

and Iron Company have received a dispatch from Maryland, announcing the full confirmation, by the State Courts, of their purchase of the Maryland Mining Company's property. The immediate possession of this property, comprising opened out mines and houses, property, comprising cannot be at a constant to the Compension of with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for the transportation from Cumberland of a vastly quantity of Conl. At an early day the deliveries of Coal through this channel will probably amount to 1.000 tuns P day; and the new rates of freight are such as to materially enhance the Company's present profits on sales. Negociations for a further redu the rates of tolls on the Chesapeake and Ohio and Chesepeake and Delaware Canals, are in progress, and the Committee appointed by the Board of Directors to attend to this department, have already purchased and made contracts for a number of barges, coal boats and consting crafts, so that an immediate additional impulse

will be given to this traffic.

Early next month, or as soon as these contracts are completed, the Directors will probably make a report to their Stockholders, communicating the particulars and sul mitting a statement of the amount of coal they can then deliver, and the expenses attending the mining and transporting the same to market. The financial condition of the Company is stated to be most favorable. All the new stock has been taken at \$75, and two instelments, emounting together to \$20 per share, have, it is said, been paid up, without the defalcation of a single subscriber, and this at a time when the general absence of information about the Company's situation and immediate prospects, had assisted a duliness in the Stock market.

Ample funds are reported on hand to comply with the terms of their contract for loaning a large sum to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Messrs. KRAMER & RAHM, of Pittsburgh, have purchased of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for themselves and Mossra Winstow, LANIER & Co., of this City, \$200,000 of the 6 per cent Bonds of the City of Alleghany, with coupons payable helf-yearly in this City. They are guaranteed by the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The City of Allegheny contains a population of about 25,000 souls, and is one of the most thriving and wealthy cities, of the

same size, in the United States.
On the 2d July the road was opened to Phillipsburg. the terminus opposite Easton, Pa., 75 miles from New York. The cars and engines have been received, the ballasting of the track nearly completed, the requisite side-tracks laid down, the station-houses erected, the buildings at Phillipeburg completed, and those at Elizabethport commenced

The dividends from earnings will continue to be made in stock till the floating debt is paid off.

Almost the entire increase in receipts has been in the quarter since the road was opened to Easton, and has amounted in that period to 72 P cent., while the increase of expenses in the same time has only been 47 rent., and the net carnings have increased over 100

The average increase of receipts, expenses and net earnings for the six months has been 40 P cent. The freighting business is now increasing rapidly, and the winter business promises to be large and profitable. There is every reason to believe that both the passen-ger and freight receipts will show a very large increase at the end of the next six mouths.

The Albany Northern Railroad extends from the City of Albany to Eagle Bridge, Rensselser Co., N. Y., a distance of 32 miles, the whole of which is in a forward state of construction.

The section between Albany and Cohoes, 11 miles is nearly finished. The rails are being said and it will be completed in about 30 mays. The remainder will be completed in April next. Cars will run to Cohoes as soon as the track is ready, and through to Eagle Bridge in the spring. It will be a first-class road, with the Winslow Compound Rail, 71 to to the yard.

At Eagle Bridge this Road connects with the roads leading through Vermont into Canada, and forms the mo-t direct route from this City to Montreal.

Arrangements are in progress to build a branch of some 18 miles from this Road, at a point beyond Waterford to Saratoga Springs, which it is intended shall be completed by the first day of June next. When this is done, passengers will be conveyed from Albany to Saratoga Springs in 45 minutes, and from this City via the Hudson River Read and Albany, in five hours.

The earnings of the Milwaukie and Mississippi Railroad since the road reached Whitewater, shows a very large gain on the previous weeks. The business of the first sixteen days in October was

Total..... \$8,943 67 The entire carnings of September were only \$9,000 and of Augustabout \$5,000. This road promises to be one of the best roads in the West. Thempson's Reporter quotes Land War-

rants active and prices unvaried. The following is an official statement of the

Tolls collected on all the Canals of this State in each of the following years, viz : 1846.....\$102,659 121,554 150,714 2,428,516

2,910,349 2,455,601 2,389,113 Total decrease.....

A circular from the Office of the Central Bailroad Company of New-Jersey, states the cost of road equipment at \$2,744,539. Of this amount the capitel is \$556,100 and the remainder is dobt.

The receipts, expenses and net carnings of the road for the sir mentils compare as follows :

1050 Recents Expenses. \$103,447 42 \$61,130 43 1651 70,001 54 43,313 52 Increase \$50,445 88 \$17,923 11 \$12,622 77 The subscriptions necessary to extend the Censi Railrond to Northampton, Mass., have been com-

is raised, the road will be put under contract.

The Menchester (N. H.) Union, says that

pleted, with the exception of the portion assigned to Northampter-fifty thousand dollars. As soon as that